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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/767,267	01/30/2004	Fujihito Numano	04329.3235	4834

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EXAMINER	
SAID, MANSOUR M	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/08/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/767,267	NUMANO, FUJIHITO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MANSOUR M. SAID	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 January 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *1/30/04 & 3/24/06*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chin et al. (6,670,950 B1; hereinafter referred to as Chin).

As to claim 1, Chin teaches an information processing apparatus (portable computer, (figure 4, (40)) and (column 4, lines 4, lines 50-67) comprising: a first display (main LCD panel, (figure 4, 42)) device which displays a pointer (pointer, (figure 4, (50)) and (column 4, lines 50-67 and column 5, lines 1-45); a second display device (auxiliary LCD panel, (figure 4, (48)) which displays a virtual screen (video image) including a screen of the first display device (figures 4-8, column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 11-57; and a display controller (video controller, (figure 8, (83)) which moves the pointer to a pointed position in the virtual screen (figure 4, (48)) of the second display device (column 5, lines 1-45 and column 6, lines 29-67).

As to claim 2, Chin teaches wherein when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device (main LCD panel, (figure 4, (42)) (column 4, lines column 4, lines 51-67 and column 5, lines 1-45), the display controller (microcontroller, (figure 8, (87)) changes a display

position of the first display device in the virtual screen (column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-67).

As to claim 3, Chin teaches wherein after the pointer has been moved, the display controller stops display of the virtual screen on the second display device (column 6, line 40 through column line 12).

As to claim 4, Chin teaches wherein the second display device (auxiliary LCD panel, (figure 4, (48)) has a switching function (second switch, (figure 9, (95)); and the display controller stops display of the virtual screen when the switching function is operated in a state where the virtual screen is displayed (figures 5, 9 and column 7, lines 1-67).

As to claim 5, Chin teaches wherein when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device (main LCD panel, (figure 4, 42)), the display controller changes the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen in accordance with relative positions of the virtual screen and the pointed position (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claims 6, Chin teaches wherein when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device, the display controller changes the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen in such a manner that relative positions of the displayed image of the first display device and the pointer before the pointer has been moved is maintained (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 7, Chin teaches wherein when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device, the display controller changes the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen so that the pointer is displayed at a fixed position in the screen of the first display

device.

As to claim 8, Chin teaches wherein the display controller makes the second display device display the virtual screen indicating the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen and the position of the pointer (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 9, Chin teaches comprising displaying a screen on which an operation based on a pointer is enabled on a first display device (main LCD panel, (figure 4, 42)); displaying a virtual screen (video image) including the screen of the first display device (main LCD panel, (figure 4, 42)) on a second display device (auxiliary LCD panel, (figure 4, (48)) (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12); and moving the pointer to a pointed position in the virtual screen of the second display device based on a pointing operation on the virtual screen (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 10, Chin teaches further comprising when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device (main LCD panel, (figure 4, 42)), changing a display position of the first display device in the virtual screen (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 11, Chin teaches further comprising, after the pointer has been moved, stopping display of the virtual screen on the second display device (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 12, Chin teaches wherein the second display device has a switching function; and further comprising: stopping a display of the virtual screen when the switching function is

operated in a state where the virtual screen is displayed (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 13, Chin teaches when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device, changing the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen in accordance with relative positions of the virtual screen and the pointed position (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 14, Chin teaches when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device, changing the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen in such a manner that relative positions of the displayed image of the first display device and the pointer before the pointer has been moved is maintained (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 15, Chin teaches further comprising, when the pointed position is out of the screen of the first display device, changing the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen so that the pointer is displayed at a fixed position in the screen of the first display device (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

As to claim 16, Chin teaches further comprising making the second display device display the virtual screen indicating the screen of the first display device in the virtual screen and the position of the pointer (figures 4-11, column 5, lines 1-45, column 6, lines 29-67 and column 7, lines 1-12).

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Hogle, IV (5,923,307) teaches a computer system arranges multiple monitors.

Grewer et al. (5,926,165) teach method and device for the display of images from a group of images.

Herz (6,407,779 B1) teaches bidirectional communications between the remote control and at least one of the audio/video devices.

Gillespie et al. (2005/0024341 A1) teaches a plurality of icons on the touch screen.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mansour M. Said whose telephone number is 571-272-7679. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8:30-6:00 P.M. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard A. Hjerpe whose telephone number is 571-272-7681.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: 571-273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window at the Randolph Building, 401, Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mansour M. Said

3/1/07

RICHARD HJERPE
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